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❷発明の名称 水の浄化方法

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#### 1. 発明の名称

水の浄化方法

#### 2. 特許請求の範囲

/ . 汚染物質を含む被処理水に、光像化触媒の存 在下、紫外線もしくは紫外線を含む光を照射し、 汚染物質を酸化除去する方法において、

無機材料よりなる成形体表面に、有機チタネ ートを付着せしめたのち、焼成処理して当該成 形体表面に酸化チタンを形成させ、もしくは更 に上記録化チタンに白金族金属を担持して得ら れた光像化触媒を使用して、汚染物質を酸化除 去することを特象とする水の浄化方法。

- 2. 前配有機チタネートはアルキルチタネート; アリルチタネート, チタンアシレート, チタン キレートの中から悪ばれた、いずれかの1種も しくは2種以上の混合物である、特許請求の範 組第1項記載の水の浄化方法。
- 3. 前記曉成処理が酸化性ガス努囲気下で、曉成 温度 350 ℃~ 700 ℃の範囲でおこなわれる、特

許請求の範囲第1項記載の水の浄化方法。

- 4. 前配白金族金属は白金, パラジウム, ロジウ ム,ルテニウムの中から遺ばれた、いずれかの 1 種もしくは 2 種以上の混合物である、特許請 求の範囲第1項記載の水の浄化方法。
- 5. 前記無機材料よりなる成形体はガラス,ブル ミナ、シリカ、酸化ナタン、ムライト、コージ ライトの中から選ばれたいずれかを主体とし、 これらを単独もしくは混合物とし、少量の結合 材を加えて成形、焼麹した成形体である特許請 求の範囲第1項記載の水の浄化方法。

#### 3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は、被処理水中に含まれている汚染物質 を、若存酸素存在下で、光像化触媒の存在下にお いて紫外線を照射し汚染物質を分解除去する、水 の浄化方法に関する。

とゝに本発明による分解除去の対象とする物質 は 水 K 酢解 している有機成分であつて、通常 CODcr (化学的根素要求量)値で表示される物質を主体 とする。

特開昭60-118289(2)

従来、排水規制にあく汚水処理や排水の再利用のため、聚集化酸法や生物処理法等が替及してて るが、さらに高度な浄化処理技術が求められて有度な浄化処理すべき対象の中で、溶解性性 物の除去は最も困難なもののひとつであり、 は活性炭吸着、膜透過、オプン酸化による除去 法が行われてきたが、最近は光酸化による除去 も開発されつつるる。

法は密解性有機物が炭酸ガスや水まで完全に酸化 されないことから、追加の処理が必要となる。ハ ロゲン系酸化剤。例えば灰亜塩素酸ソーダを併用 した光酸化法は、発癌性があるといわれているト リハロメタンを生成すると同時に、処理水中に塩 索イオンヤナトリウムイオン等を増加させる結果 となり好きしくない。最近、上記のような欠点の ない、新しい汚染物質除去法として、光像化触媒 を使用する方法が開発されつ」ある。との光像化 法は被処理水中に含まれる、汚染物質を分解除去 するのに十分な裕存酸素の存在下で、酸化チョン 粒子あるいは白金族金属を担持した酸化チタン粒 子からなる光酸化触媒に、紫外線を照射しながら 接触通水することによつて行なわれる。光酸化法 による汚染物質の除去法においては、光エネルや ーによつて光酸化触媒の表面に正孔と電子を生じ させ、その正孔と電子の反応によつて、生成した 酸化能に高むヒドロキシルラジカル,スパーオキ シド( $O_2^{\mathcal{T}}$ )が汚染物質を散化する反応を利用した ものであるから、従来法のように汚染物質を酸化

分解するための酸化剤を加えることなく汚染物質 を酸化分解して、無害な炭酸ガスや水に変えると とができる。使用する触媒は酸化チタンと白金族 金属とから構成されているため水に不存であり、 従来の酸化法のように酸化剤の分解生成物が残存 することなく、奈存酸素を含む被処理水を、紫外 緞服射下で、光酸化触鉄粒子に接触させるだけで 汚 柴 物 質 の除 去 が 可能 と なる。 従 つ て 水 の 静 化 方 法としては極めて有利な方法である。とのととか ら、これまでに光酸化触媒を用いた水の浄化方法 がいくつか提案されているが、提案された方法に かける光像化触媒の使用形態は粉末である。とれ は前述したように光酸化触媒の表面において紫外 線照射によつて生じた電子と正孔の再結合の割合 を少なくするためである。つまり先酸化触機を粉 末にするととによつて、有機物の酸化効率が大巾 に増加するためである。従つて使用する光酸化触 鉄の粉末が細かければ細かいほど眼化効率が良い といえる。

しかしながら、従来の方法によつて水の静化に

酸化チタン粉末を使用する場合は、水を浄化したのちの水と光酸化触媒との分離に問題があり、分離, 回収が困難である。酸化チタン, 白金族金属は高価であり、水の浄化を経済的に行なうためには触媒の回収, 再使用が不可欠であるが、光酸化触媒が粉末である場合はその完全な回収, 再使用は不可能であり、実用上大きな難点となることが認められた。

本発明は上記に鑑みてなされたものであり、汚染物質を含む排水を、十分な溶存酸素の存在下、紫外線を照射し、光酸化触維によつて汚染物質を除去するとき光酸化触維を成形体の形として使用し、使用硬における光酸化触媒の分離。回収操作を必要としない水の浄化方法を提供するものである。

以下本発明による水の浄化方法について説明する。 酸化チタンを触媒として使用するとき、粉末であることの欠点を回避するためには酸化チタンを成形体とすればよいが、酸化チタンは低温にかいては粒子間の焼結が起り難いため充分な機械的

強度を有する成形体を得ることが困難であり、逆に高温で焼結すると機械的強度のある成形体を得ることは出来るが有効な光触度活性が得られななる。本発明者等は酸化チタン光酸化性酸媒のの大力を受力が変を行った結果、酸化チタンを浸透の無機材料からなる成形体要面に使力を必要が低光性を有するとを見出し、この光酸を使用すれば排水中の汚染物質が能率よく除去できるととを確めた。

 石,粘土質等よりたる陶器,電解用素焼隔膜, 歴 根ガワラ等の土器,レンガ,タイル等の炻器類 も有根チタネートが付着すれば使用可能である。

光酸化触媒は上記の無機材料成形体表面に有機 チタネートを付着させ、一定の焼成条件で処理し 酸化チタンとし、必要な場合は更に白金族金属を 担持させることによつて得られる。次にその製法 を詳述する。無機材料表面に付着させる有機チタ オートはアルキルチタネート, アリルチタネート, チタンアツレート, チタンキレートで、これらの 中から適ばれたいずれかの1獲もしくは2種以上 を混合物として使用する。ごれらチタネートはメ タノール、エタノール、プロパノール、ナタノー ル,ペンゼン,トルエン,ヘキサン,四塩化炭素 メチルクロロホルム,酢酸等の希釈剤にとかし溶 被とし、またジヒドロキシピス(ラクタト)チタ ンモノ丁ンモニウム塩のようなチタンキレートを 使用する場合は水を希釈剤として水溶液とし、成 形体表面に付着させる。 付着させる方法としては 成形体を有機チタネート形骸化浸漉して収出す方

法、刷子等で有機チタネート搭液を逸布する方法。 あるいはスプレーで噴霧する方法等をとることが できる。有機チタネートを付着させた無機材料成 形体は 100 ℃~ 110 ℃で乾燥後、酸化性ガス雰囲 気下で、糖成品度 350 ℃~700 ℃ の範囲。好ましく は 400 ℃~ 500 ℃の範囲で焼成処理をする。その 結果、有機チタネートが酸化分解されて、高い光 **使化触媒活性を有する酸化チタンで覆われた成形** 体が得られる。焼成温度としては 350 じょり光像 化触媒活性を有する酸化チタンが得られはじめ、 700 ℃以上の高温では光酸化触媒活性が失われる。 なお、無機材料表面への有機チタネートの被覆角 が多いと、乾燥あるいは焼成過程でひび割れを生 じて成形体表面から剝離する恐れがあるので、と れを防ぐために1回当りの有機チタネートの被覆 散を少なくして、すなわち、有根チタネートの被 覆一乾燥一蟻成処理を必要な回数だけ繰り返すこ とによつて、希望する酸化チタンの膜厚に調製す る。とゝに得られた酸化チョンを付着した成形体 でも水の浄化用光度化触媒成形体として十分使用

できるが、との酸化チタン表面に白金族金属を抵 持することにより更に効率の良い光酸化触媒成形 体が得られる。扭持する金髯として白金,パラジ ウム,ロジウム,ルテニウム等の中から選ばれた いずれかの1種もしくは2種以上の混合物が使用 できる。とれらの金銭を酸化チタンを付着した成 形体に扭持させる方法としては、これら金属を水 務性無機化合物の形で含有する水形液の中に、成 形体を受徴した状態で紫外線を照射することによ つて金銭を扭持させる方法、 あるいは 還元剤を加 えて金属を扭持させる方法等によつて行なり。 金属担持の主なる目的は紫外線の照射により酸化 チタンの表面に生成した電子と正孔の再結合を防 ぐことにある。光照射面積に対する金属の被種率 を小さく、そして単位光照射面積における金属の スポツト数が大きいほど光酸化触媒活性が高くな る。それ故、金銭の付着量および付着状態をコン トロールしつ1金属を担持させる。金属の輩は傲 化テタンに対し 0.01 wt 5~1 wt 5 である。

図は本発明の光像化触媒を使用する水の浄化装

躍の基本的概念を説明する図である。

この方式の水の浄化方法によれば、酸化チタンは粉状でないため、分離したり回収したりする必要はなく、成形体に固く付着しているため長期間 使用しても脱落することがなく、高活性の酸化能 力を維持できるので能率よく汚染水の処理が可能 となり、又照射光として紫外線を含む光源を照射 すれば、カピ、パクテリヤ、ウイルス等の殺菌処 壁も同時に行なえるのでその効果は複めて大きい。 以下に実施例を示す。

#### 実施例1

ガラス板 5×5 cmを ジーイソプロポキン、ピス (アセチルアセトナタ)チタン 10 部、 インプロピルアルコール 90 部、メタノール 200 部からなる混合溶液に浸漉し、ついで取出し 110 でで 30 分間乾燥後、酸素芬囲気下で 500 でで 30 分間焼成を行なうととによつて、酸化チタンを被優したがラス板を得た。 ついで硝酸パラジウム 水溶液 を放放 でで 30 大変 10 でで 30 大変 100 配(COD cr 張度 50 mg/L)とともに 反応値に入れ、 酸紫を吹き込みながら 100 Wの 高度が銀灯を 12 時間照射した。その結果 COD cr 最度は 14 mg/L であつた。

#### 実施例2

表面にガラスをコーテイングしたアルミラスを 3 cm, 厚さ 4 cm, 長さ 20.0 cm, の 多孔性 円 で 4 cm, 長さ 20.0 cm, の 多孔性 円 で 5 cm, 原さ 4 cm, 長さ 20.0 cm, の を 2 cm, クミフィルター) アル 2 cm 高田名 ケラミフィルター) アル 2 cm の 3 cm の 2 cm の 3 c

このようにして得られた光度化触媒成形体を再び超音波洗浄を行つたのちデキストラン溶液 500 wl (CODcr 43 mg/L)とともに反応槽に入れ、空気を吹き込みながら 100 Wの高圧水銀灯を 6 時間照射した。その結果、CODcr 護度は 7 mg/L まで彼少した。またこのとき炭酸ガスの発生が認めら

#### れた。

#### 突施例3

実施例 2 で使用した光酸化胺雄成形体を使つて各種の有機物を含む水溶液 500 %を反応槽の中で空気を吹き込みながら 6 Wの紫外線投頭灯を用いて光照射した。その結果を下姿に示した。

有機物質名	光照射時間		最終發度 (CUDcr)
フエノール	22 時間	93 mg/L	3 mg/L
ポリピニルアルコール	20 "	1:36 "	5 "
リグニン	15 "	93 "	5 "
フミン酸	10 "	25 "	5 "
酢酸	10 "	25 "	3 "
洗剤素	15 "	90 "	3 "

≋ 花王石鹸(株) 台所用洗剤 〔商品名 チェリーナ〕

#### 実施例 4

ムライト(2 Al2O3・5 SiO2)からなる適径 4.0 cm, 厚さ 5 mm, の円形成形体をヒドロキシチタンステアレート 20 部, フェニルチタネート 10 部,トルエン 130 部からなる混合溶液に浸漬し、つい

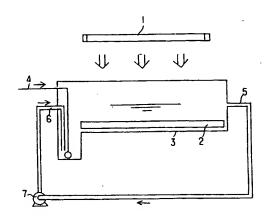
で取出し110 でで1時間乾燥体、空気雰囲気下で500 でで1時間焼成を行なうことによつて、酸化チタンを被優した成形体を得た。この成形体を光酸化触媒としてデキストラン溶液100 配(CODcr40 mg/L)とともに反応槽に入れ、空気を吹き込みながら100 Wの高圧水銀灯を15時間照射した。その結果、CODcr 農废は20 mg/Lまで減少した。

#### 4. 図面の簡単な説明

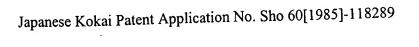
図面は本発明の光酸化触媒を使用する水の浄化 装置の基本概念説明図である。

- 1 … 光源、 2 … 光酸化触媒、 3 … 反応槽、
- 4 … 散気管、 5 … 排水口、 6 … 導入口、
- 7 …ポンプ。

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# WATER PURIFICATION METHOD

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

- 1. A water purification method, characterized in that, in a method for oxidizing and **Claims** eliminating contaminants by using ultraviolet light or light containing ultraviolet light to irradiate water to be treated containing contaminants in the presence of a photooxidative catalyst, the contaminants are oxidized and removed by using a photooxidative catalyst that is obtained by affixing organic titanate to the surface of a molding composed of inorganic material, followed by a firing treatment to form titanium oxide on the surface of said molding, or in addition, supporting a platinum group metal on the aforementioned titanium oxide.
- 2. The water purification method according to Claim 1, wherein the aforementioned organic titanate is one type of substance selected from alkyl titanate, allyl titanate, titanium acylate and titanium chelate, or a mixture of two or more types of these substances.
- 3. The water purification method according to Claim 1, wherein the aforementioned firing treatment is carried out at a firing temperature in the range of 350-700°C in the presence of an oxidative gas atmosphere.
- 4. The water purification method according to Claim 1, wherein the aforementioned platinum group metal is any type of metal selected from platinum, palladium, rhodium and ruthenium, or a mixture of two or more types of these metals.
- 5. The water purification method according to Claim 1, wherein the molding composed of the aforementioned inorganic material is a molding that is produced by using, as primary material, glass, alumina, silica, titanium oxide, mullite or cordierite, individually or in mixtures, and adding a small amount of binder, followed by molding and firing.

# Detailed explanation of the invention

The present invention relates to a method for purifying water, where ultraviolet light is used in order to irradiate contaminants contained in water to be treated in the presence of soluble oxygen and in the presence of photooxidative catalyst, thereby decomposing and eliminating the contaminants.

Materials that can be decomposed and eliminated in the present invention are organic components that are dissolved in water, and are primarily substances that can be expressed by common COD<sub>Cr</sub> (chemical oxygen demand) values.

In the past, the proliferation of flocculation precipitation methods and biological treatment methods has occurred in regard to the reuse of wastewater or contaminated water in accordance with wastewater regulations. However, a higher level purification treatment technology is desired. Among contaminants that are to be treated by high-level purification treatments, the removal or soluble organic compounds is one of the most difficult problems. In the past, these substances have been removed by means of adsorption on activated carbon, passage through membranes and ozone oxidation, among other methods. However, removal methods have recently been developed which involve photooxidation.

Active carbon adsorption methods are currently the most widely implemented. Although there are no problems in terms of practical use if the molecular weight of the soluble organic compounds is about 100-10,000, the adsorption capacity with respect to high-molecular weight compounds such as humic acid or saturated compounds having comparatively low molecular weight is small. Consequently, a large volume of activated carbon is required in order to completely remove these substances, which has substantial economic disadvantages when the method is actually implemented due to the consumption of large quantities of the material. Membrane passage methods are excellent treatment methods in that they consume small amounts of energy, but they have trouble removing hydrophilic low-molecular-weight compounds such as alcohols, and they have problems with clogging of the membrane and degradation of the membrane due to microorganism growth. They also have problems with elution of film components. Ozone oxidation methods require additional treatments because the soluble organic components are not completely oxidized to carbon dioxide gas or water. Photooxidation methods that involve the conjunctive use of halogen oxidation agents such as sodium perchlorite cause the generation of trihalomethane, which is considered to be carcinogenic. There is also the concomitant undesirable effect that the amount of chlorine ions or sodium ions in the treated water increases. Recently, a method has been developed as a new contaminant removal method that does not have the above types of disadvantages due to the use of a photooxidative catalyst. This type of photooxidation method is carried out by performing irradiation with ultraviolet light while bringing a flow of water into contact with a photooxidation catalyst composed of titanium oxide particles or titanium oxide particles carrying a platinum group metal in the presence of sufficient soluble oxygen to bring about the decomposition and elimination of contaminants. In methods for removing contaminants by means of the photooxidation method, electrons and holes are generated at the surface of the photooxidation catalyst due to photon energy. By means of the reaction between the electrons and holes, hydroxyl radicals and superoxide (O2) are generated which have high oxidative capacity, and the method thus employs the reaction whereby these species cause oxidation of the contaminants. As a result, the contaminants undergo oxidative decomposition without the addition of oxidation agent that has been used in the past in order to oxidize and decompose contaminants. Consequently, the contaminants can thereby be converted into harmless carbon dioxide gas and water. The catalyst that is used is not influenced by water,

because it is composed of titanium oxide and a platinum group metal. Because there are no remaining oxidation agent decomposition products of the type present in conventional oxidation methods, it is possible to eliminate contaminants by simply bringing the water to be treated which contains soluble oxygen into contact with the photooxidation catalyst particles while irradiating it with ultraviolet light. Consequently, the method is extremely useful as a method for purifying water. A number of methods for purifying water which employ photooxidation catalysts have been proposed heretofore, but the form in which the photooxidation catalyst is used in these proposed methods is a powder. This form of substance is used in order to reduce the rate of recombination of holes and electrons generated due to ultraviolet light at the surface of the photooxidation catalyst as described above. In other words, the use of the photooxidation catalyst in the form of a powder greatly increases the oxidation efficiency of organic material, and the oxidation efficiency improves as the photooxidation catalyst powder is made increasingly fine.

However, when titanium oxide powder is used for the purification of water in conventional methods, there are problems with separation of the photooxidation catalyst and water after water purification, which makes separation and recovery of the catalyst difficult. Titanium oxide and platinum group metals are costly, and so it is absolutely necessary to recover and reuse the catalyst in order to allow economic water purification. However, when the photooxidation catalyst is a powder, complete recovery and reuse is impossible. This issue has been found to be a significant problem in terms of practical use of the method.

The present invention was developed in light of the aforementioned considerations, and offers a method for purifying water, wherein the photooxidation catalyst is used in the form of a molding, and contaminants are removed by irradiating wastewater containing contaminants with ultraviolet light in the presence of sufficient dissolved oxygen and the photooxidation catalyst. Consequently, it is not necessary to perform a separation and recovery process for the photooxidation catalyst after the substance is used.

The water purification method carried out according to the present invention is described below. When titanium oxide is used as the catalyst, the titanium oxide may be used in the form of a molding in order to avoid the disadvantages of using a powder. However, because it is difficult with titanium oxide to bring about binding between particles at low temperatures, it is difficult to produce a molding that has sufficient mechanical strength. Conversely, although it will be possible to obtain a molding that has good mechanical strength if high-temperature binding is carried out, effective photocatalytic activity will not be obtained. The inventors of the present invention et al. carried out painstaking investigations with the objective of avoiding disadvantages with titanium oxide photooxidation catalysts. As a result, it was discovered that a molding having high photocatalytic activity could be obtained by firmly affixing titanium oxide

by the method described below to the surface of a molding composed of the inorganic material described below, and that the use of this photooxidative catalyst allows the removal of contaminants contained in wastewater with good efficiency.

The inorganic material is primarily composed of any substance selected from alumina, silica, titanium oxide, mullite and cordierite, where these substances may be used individually or in mixtures. A small quantity of binder is added in order to produce the molding by means of molding followed by firing. The shape of the molding can be any desired form such as plate-form, disk-form or cylindrical form. In addition, it is desirable to use a material that has high photoirradiation surface area by making the material porous or by providing nonuniformities at the surface, while allowing the material to fit into the device that is used. By this means, a form is produced whereby the light irradiation surface area can be efficiently utilized. Examples of inorganic materials include, in addition to those mentioned above, feldspar, porcelain composed of clay or other material, unglazed ceramic membranes used for electrolysis, roofing tile and other ceramics, and brick, tile and other masonry materials, provided that organic titanate can be affixed thereto.

The photooxidation catalyst is formed by affixing organic titanate to the surface of the aforementioned inorganic material molding, and then treating the material under uniform firing conditions in order to form titanium oxide. As necessary, a platinum group metal can be supported thereupon. The production method is described below. The organic titanate that is affixed to the surface of the inorganic material is alkyl titanate, allyl titanate, titanium acylate or titanium chelate, and one substance may be selected from among these, or mixtures of two or more types may be used. The titanate can be used as a solution by means of dissolving it in a diluent such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, benzene, toluene, hexane, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform or acetic acid. Alternatively, it can be used as a titanium chlelate such as dihydroxybis(lactato)titanium monoammonium salt by forming an aqueous solution using water as a diluent. The substance is then affixed to the surface of the molding. Affixing methods that may be used are methods wherein the molding is immersed in the organic titanate solution and removed, methods wherein the organic titanate solution is applied with a brush or other implement, or methods wherein the solution is sprayed with a sprayer. The inorganic material molding with affixed organic titanate is then dried at 100-110°C, and is subjected to a firing treatment in an oxidative gas atmosphere at a firing temperature in the range of 350-700°C, with 400-500°C being preferred. As a result, the organic titanate is subjected to oxidative decomposition in order to produce a molding that is coated with titanium oxide having high photooxidative catalytic activity. In terms of firing temperature, titanium oxide having photooxidative catalytic activity is first obtained at 350°C, but at high temperatures of 700°C or greater, photooxidative catalytic activity is lost. If the amount of organic titanate on the surface

of the inorganic material is too great, then cracking will occur in the drying or firing process, and there is the danger that material will separate from the surface of the molding. In order to prevent this from occurring, the coating amount of organic titanate applied per procedure must be increased. In other words, a material having the desired titanium oxide film thickness is prepared by repeating the organic titanate coating-drying-firing process a number of times as necessary. The molding having affixed titanium oxide obtained in this manner is sufficient for use as a photooxidative catalyst molding for purifying water, but by carrying a platinum group metal on the surface of this titanium oxide, a photooxidation catalyst molding can be obtained which is additionally effective. Examples of metals that may be supported thereupon include platinum, palladium, rhodium and ruthenium, where one type of substance may be used, or a mixture of two more types may be used. Examples of methods whereby these metals are supported on the molding having affixed titanium oxide include methods wherein the metal is supported by irradiating the molding while it is immersed in an aqueous solution containing the metal in the form of a water-soluble inorganic compound, or methods wherein a reducing agent is added in order to bring about support of the metal. The primary objective of carrying the metal on the titanium oxide is to prevent recombination of holes and electrons generated at the surface of the titanium oxide. The photooxidation catalyst activity increases with decreasing coating ratio of metal with respect to photoirradiation surface area, or with an increase in the number of metal spots per unit photoirradiation surface area. For this reason, the metal is supported thereupon while controlling the affixed amount of metal, and the condition in which the metal is affixed. The amount of metal is 0.01-1 wt% with respect to the amount of titanium oxide.

The figure is a diagram that shows a basic schematic of the water purification device that employs the photooxidation catalyst of the present invention.

The reaction tank (3) contains a plate-form photooxidation catalyst molding (2) that is coated with titanium oxide or titanium oxide carrying platinum, with a light source (1) installed in the upper region. The light source, for example, is a high-pressure mercury lamp, low-pressure mercury lamp, black lamp or xenon lamp that generates light of wavelength 420 nm or less. When used in a condition in which the light source is immersed, the lamp is inserted in a quartz tube in order to protect the light source. When a high-pressure mercury lamp is to be used, Pyrex glass or other such material may also be used. The water to be treated is introduced into the reaction tank (3) from an introduction opening (6) using a pump (7), and air or oxygen is introduced into the gas dispersion tube (4). Irradiation is then carried out using the light source (1), thereby oxidizing the contaminants at the photooxidation catalyst, and the treated water is discharged from the water discharge opening (5). The discharged water can be recirculated to the reaction tank (3) by the pump (7) as necessary.

In the water purification method used in this configuration, the titanium oxide is not in powder form, and there is thus no need for separating and recovering the material. Because the titanium oxide is firmly affixed to the molding, the material can be used over a long period of time without falling off. Because high-activity oxidative capacity can be maintained, treatment of contaminated water can be carried out with good efficiency. If an ultraviolet light is used as the irradiation light, superior effect is achieved because sterilization of mold, bacteria and viruses is simultaneously carried out.

Application examples are presented below.

#### **Application Example 1**

A 5 x 5-cm glass plate was immersed in a mixed solution of 10 parts diisopropoxybis(acetylacetonato)titanium, 90 parts isopropyl alcohol and 200 parts methanol, and the plate was then removed and dried for 30 min at 110°C. The material was then fired for 30 min at 500°C in an oxygen atmosphere, thus producing a glass plate with coated titanium oxide. After then immersing this material in an aqueous palladium nitrate solution, ascorbic acid was added as a reducing agent, and thermal treatment was carried out by heating in order to bring about support of the palladium thereupon. The photooxidation catalyst obtained in this manner was then immersed in a reaction tank along with 100 mL dextran solution (COD<sub>Cr</sub> concentration 50 mg/L), and oxygen was bubbled therein. Irradiation was then performed for 12 h with a 100-W high-pressure mercury lamp. The resulting COD<sub>Cr</sub> concentration was 14 mg/L.

## **Application Example 2**

A porous cylindrical molding with a diameter of 4.3 cm, a length of 20.0 cm and a thickness of 4 mm composed of alumina coated onto a glass surface (product name, Kerami Filter) was immersed in a mixed solution composed of 30 parts isopropyl titanate, 130 parts isopropyl alcohol and 10 parts acetic acid, and the cylinder was removed therefrom and dried for 1 h at 110°C. The material was then fired for 5 h at 400°C in an air atmosphere, thus obtaining a molding that was coated with titanium oxide. Ultrasonication cleaning was then carried out, and the titanium oxide that was not strongly affixed was removed. Subsequently, the molding coated with titanium oxide was immersed in an aqueous solution containing acetic acid, sodium acetate and chloroplatinic acid, and in this condition, the material was irradiated from within with a 100-W high-pressure mercury lamp in order to cause the platinum to be carried thereupon.

The photooxidation catalyst molding obtained in this manner was then subjected to sonication washing, and was inserted into a reaction tank along with 500 mL of dextran solution ( $COD_{Cr}$  43 mg/L). The material was irradiated for 6 h with a 100-W high-pressure mercury lamp

while bubbling air. The COD<sub>Cr</sub> concentration decreased to 7 mg/L. The generation of carbon dioxide gas was observed during this time.

#### **Application Example 3**

The photooxidation catalyst used in Application Example 2 was employed, and was irradiated with light using a 6-W ultraviolet sterilization lamp while bubbling air into a reaction tank containing 500 mL of an aqueous solution containing various types of organic material. The results are presented in the table below.

Table

		. 6	)
①有機物質名	3) 元照射時間	初期改度 (CUDcr)	兼共政度 (CUDer)
2 7 = 1 - 2	中22 時間	9329/4	3 =9/2
ポリピニルアルコール	20 ~	136 ~	5 "
リケニン	15 "	93 ~	.5 "
フミン酸	10 "	25 ~	5 "
the total	10 ~	25 "	3 "
∂t β4 *	15 "	90 "	3 *
⑦● 化王石伽 (株)	) 台所用费	附(商品名	チェリーナ)

Key: 1 Organic substance

2 Phenol

Polyvinyl alcohol

Lignin

Humic acid

Acetic acid

Detergent\*

- 3 Photoirradiation time
- 4 22 h
- 5 Initial concentration ( $COD_{Cr}$ )
- 6 Final concentration ( $COD_{Cr}$ )
- 7 Kao Soap; Kitchen detergent (product name Chierina)

#### **Application Example 4**

A circular molding with a diameter of 4.0 cm and a thickness of 5 mm composed of mullite (2Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·5SiO<sub>2</sub>) was immersed in a mixed solution composed of 20 parts hydroxytitanium stearate, 10 parts phenyl titanate and 130 parts toluene, and was removed therefrom and dried for

1 h at 110°C. The material was then fired for 1 h at 500°C in an air atmosphere, and a molding coated with titanium oxide was obtained. This molding was then immersed as photooxidation catalyst into a reaction tank along with 100 mL of dextran solution (COD<sub>Cr</sub>) 40 mg/L), and was irradiated for 15 min with a 100-W high-pressure mercury lamp while bubbling air. The COD<sub>Cr</sub> concentration decreased to 20 mg/L.

### Brief description of the figures

The figure is a basic schematic explanatory diagram of a water purification device employing the photooxidation catalyst of the present invention.

- 1 Light source
- 2 Photooxidation catalyst
- 3 Reaction tank
- 4 Air dispersion tube
- 5 Discharge water opening
- 6 Introduction opening
- 7 Pump

